

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

ON SOME MILLIPEDS FROM SAIPAN.

BY RALPH V. CHAMBERLIN.

The small collection of millipeds considered in the present paper was made by my former student, Nathan W. Riser. All were taken north of Magicienne Bay on Saipan during August, 1944. The types are at present retained in the author's collection.

Orthomorpha coarctata (Saussure).

Three specimens of this tropicopolitan species are in the collection.

Opisthoprodesmus obtectus Silvestri.

One female tentatively referred to this species which was previously known from Tamara Id., near New Guinea, and Celebes. The male may possibly exhibit some differences.

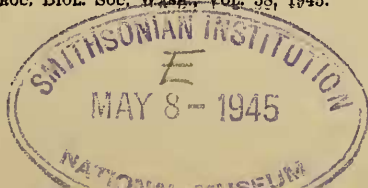
Prosopodesmus jacobsoni Silvestri.

One female conforming as far as it goes with this species which was reported originally from Java.

Phagostrophus riseri, new species.

The general color is fuscous or black with an annulus about the caudal border of each typical segment yellow to light ferruginous. Collum dark excepting for a narrow light band over the anterior border and one over the posterior border which extends forward at the middle in a triangular or deltoid form. Head typically dark, usually with a lighter shield-shaped area in the frontal region and tending to be lighter down the sides. Antennae also lighter and the legs typically yellowish. Last tergite dark excepting a narrow caudal border of yellow. Anal valves mostly dark, commonly paler ventrally.

Head in general smooth; clypeal setigerous foveolae 2-2, the outer one on each side submarginal in position. The median sulcus across vertex lightly impressed. Eyes much more than their diameter apart. Antennae when stretched straight caudad not reaching the caudal margin



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of the collum; second and sixth articles longest, the third, fourth, and fifth nearly equal to each other.

Collum much narrowed down each side, the lower end of the form shown in Pl. VI, fig. 5 and 6.

Segments moderately depressed in a shallow encircling furrow; segmental sulcus distinct on sides but weak or indistinguishable above, slightly angled above level of pore which is in front of and a little separated from it.

Anal tergite convexly rounded behind, not surpassing the anal valves which at middle extend caudad beyond it with mesal borders compressed and elevated.

Legs without tarsal pads. In the male the coxae of third to sixth pairs of legs with triangular processes compressed in the antero-caudal direction and with pointed apex directed ventrad; these processes decreasing in size from third to sixth pair. (See fig. 2.)

Number of segments, 44-48.

Length, near 35 mm. Diameter of male, 2.8 mm.; of female, 3 mm. Two males and two females.

Genus SAIPANELLA, new.

Differing from genera of Cambalopsidae previously known from the Asiatic and East Indian region in having the repugnatorial pores begin on the sixth instead of the fifth somite and also in wholly lacking tubercles and keels on the tergites. Without a neck-like constriction back of the head. Ordinary somites moderately furrowed or constricted about the middle. Eyes present, well-developed, with ocelli multiseriate. Clypeal foveolae 4-4. Antennae filiform, not clavate. Mentum entire, anteriorly separating the lamellae linguales. Anterior legs of male all with normal claws, not reduced or otherwise specially modified.

Saipanella marianna, new species.

Excepting in having the mentum entire (double) this genus seems more closely related to some members of the Cambalidae than to others in the Cambalopsidae than to others in the Cambalopsidae. Dorsum dark; Cambalopsidae. Dorsum dark; the body below level of pores becoming paler down sides and on ventral surface; a series of black spots over repugnatorial glands along each side; legs and antennae light brown.

Ocelli typically in five vertical series; e.g., 7, 8, 7, 6, 4; eyes separated by fully twice their diameter. Antennae short, subfiliform, the distal articles scarcely thicker than the proximal ones; second and sixth articles longest, the fourth shortest with the third and fifth about equal to each other. Antennae fitting into a pronounced excavation on each side. Gnathochilarium as shown in Pl. VII, fig. 2.

The collum in both sexes of form shown in fig. 1; the end portion on each side projecting ventrad as a free wing; the second and third tergites also similarly but less produced ventrad; finely margined below and up anterior border to level of eye, otherwise smooth.

Repugnatorial pore of a typical segment located on the metagonite somewhat less than half way from the segmental furrow to caudal margin; strongly striate below and up the side to a little below the pore, the striae running across both prozonite and metazonite. Above level of these striae the prozonite characteristically marked with numerous horseshoe-shaped impressions which are open caudad.

Anal tergite rounded behind, not at all produced and not exceeding the valves. Anal valves not compressed, meeting evenly at the middle line, not there forming a furrow.

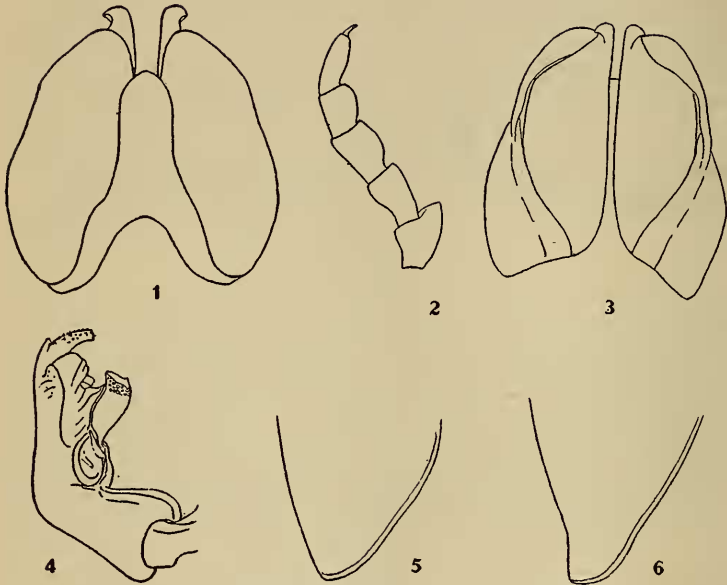
Gonopods of male partly exposed when in situ as shown in fig. 3. Details of structure as shown in figs 4 and 5.

Number of segments, 39.41.

Length, 23 mm; diameter, 2 mm. Two males and three females.

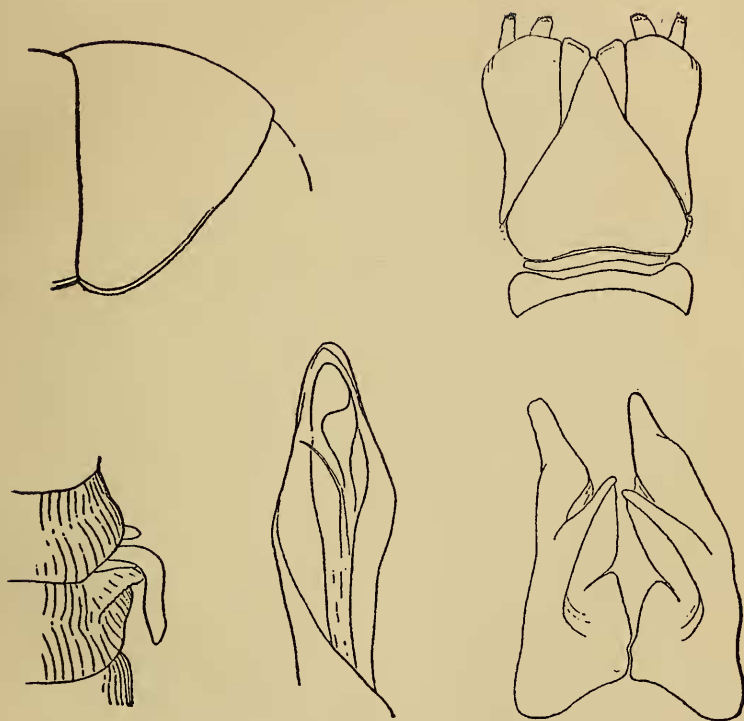
Rhinotus sp.

One female which it seems best not to attempt to place specifically until the male is known.



Phagostrophus riseri, new species.

- Fig. 1. Anterior gonopods, cephalic aspect.
- Fig. 2. Third leg of male, showing coxal prominence.
- Fig. 3. Anterior gonopods, caudal aspect.
- Fig. 4. Right posterior gonopod, caudal view.
- Fig. 5. Lower part of collum of male in outline, lateral view.
- Fig. 6. The same of female.



Saipanella marianna, new species.

- Fig. 1. Collum of male in outline, lateral view.
 Fig. 2. Gnathochilarium.
 Fig. 3. Right anterior gonopod in situ, lateral view, the adjacent legs omitted.
 Fig. 4. Telopodite of right anterior gonopod, ventral view, with posterior gonopod shown in situ against it.
 Fig. 5. Anterior gonopods, anterior view.